

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 16.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1828

WHOLE NO. 196. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON,  
Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

## Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

## Wilkesborough Academy.

Under the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

## The Wilkesboro' Hotel



IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthy and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

## For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

D. G. MacRAE,  
Grocer and Commission Merchant,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public—He has large and convenient Ware-Houses for the storage of Cotton.

## Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale, at reduced prices, by

Salisbury, August 18, 1828.—699

## Coach Making.



NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and informs them that he continues to make and repair all kinds of GIGS and CARRIAGES, CARRYALLS, &c. He has on hand at this time, A FIRST RATE



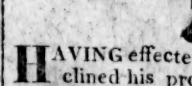
Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon,

which he will sell on accommodating terms, to customers, or any gentleman wishing to purchase a c.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, August 8, 1828.—698

## DR. T. I. JOHNSON,



HAVING effected the object for which he declined his professional business, again offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent country, in the practice of

## Medicine and Surgery.

He duly considers the pressure of the times and will make his charges accordingly.

497.

Drs. P. C. & I. Caldwell,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, and one or both will always be found at the shop occupied by P. C. Caldwell.

Charlotte, August 15, 1828.—599.

## Jonathan Orr's Estate.

ON Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1828, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of Jonathan Orr, deceased, in New-Providence, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton Gin and Press Cotton in bales and in seed, Gigs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, of every description, &c. together with a part of the negro property. Sale to continue from day to day until all be sold.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Admr.

August 5th, 1828.—595.

## State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. Original Process. Judgment & Execution granted by the Court.

The heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, vs. A Justice of the Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisel, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chresby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susanah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.

699—pr. adv. \$2 50. VARDRY McBEE.

## Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Ramsour, deceased, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the executors, legally authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN COULTER, SOLOMON RAMSOUR, Executors.

July 24, 1828.—3994.

## Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

## For Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th of September next, the tract of land whereon I now reside, lying on Town Fork, in the county of Stokes. This tract contains 650 acres; about 250 of cleared land, nearly one half of which is low grounds. As no one will wish to purchase the land without seeing it, a further description is deemed unnecessary. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years.

HUGH M. PETTUS.

August 1, 1828.—496.

## JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch at this Office.

## Politics of the Day.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. MORAL BEAUTY OF CONSISTENCY. ILLUSTRATED.

By sundry extracts from the leading Prints now engaged in advocating of General Jackson to the Presidency.

VELUT IN SPECULUM!

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

February 26, 1824.—“As to Gen. JACKSON, we would speak with respect; we feel for him the sincerest gratitude. Yet, even gratitude must have bounds, when the happiness of a whole nation is at stake. Bring his qualifications to the bar of public opinion, and how will they stand? He saved New Orleans; he is a warrior; an apt and an able one; a man of energy of public spirit, of integrity, of genius. But are these all the qualifications which are required in a President of the United States? He [Gen. JACKSON] is a distinguished soldier; but is he a Statesman? Where is the evidence of it? Where are his political speeches? his despatches? his essays? his measures? Where are the evidences of that skill and attainment in politics to which a life of study, and of experience, is so essentially necessary? COMPARE HIM WITH ADAMS, and with Crawford, AND HOW INFERIOR MUST HE BE—when we take into account the series of his pursuits, and the want of evidence which he has exhibited?”

MARCH, 6 1824.—“We pass over the earlier scenes that were exhibited at New Orleans, in December and January, 1814—1815. We shall not enter into an examination of the question, whether martial law ought to have been proclaimed, or the Legislative body put in a state of surveillance. These extraordinary measures, however harsh might have been necessary; and there are crises when ‘the safety of the People is the supreme law.’ But why so rigorously maintain martial law, when this necessity seemed to vanish? \* \* \* And that an order should be issued, also, for the arrest of Judge Lewis? Were these HIGH-HANDED MEASURES rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case? Or do they not rather bespeak that species of temper in General Jackson, which is disposed to MAKE HIS OWN WILL THE SOLE RULE OF HIS ACTIONS?”

OCT. 19, 1823.—“The Presidential election is near at hand: and as it is important the People should understand the character and pretensions of the different candidates, we have yielded to the wishes of many persons in Virginia and elsewhere, in republishing an article on our first page, under the signature of ‘Algernon Sidney.’ The writer, it should be remembered, wrote long before General Jackson was even thought of for the Presidency. His strictures are, therefore, not the effusion of partisan zeal or hostility, and are entitled to the most deliberate consideration of the reader. Seeing with what impunity a MILITARY CHIEFTAIN had violated and trampled under foot the Constitution and Laws of his country, and dreading the future effects of such precedents upon the liberties of the People, and the stability of our free institutions, this able writer stepped forward to arraign the offender at the bar of public opinion.”

MARCH 19, 1824.—“It has long been maintained as a maxim, that the man who cannot obey, ought not to command; and the rule, in the present case at least, stands upon this sound reason: that the man who makes ‘his own will and pleasure the sole rule and guide of all his actions,’ ought not to be trusted with the large powers of a President of the U. States. We want for that office a man who will coolly and carefully observe the law and the Constitution: for these are to be his guides in the administration of his powers. Now, is General Jackson possessed of that cool and tempered spirit, which will fit him for an Executive Magistrate? Has he exhibited that spirit in past times? What says, for instance, the history of his measures in 1815?”

MAY 13, 1824.—“Gen. Jackson, it seems, always thought Mr. Madison was ‘one of the best of men, and a great civilian’—but did not prefer him to President, because he ‘always believed that the mind of a philosopher

could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure; of course, that he was not well-fitted for a stormy sea.’ How preposterous is this objection, when it is recollected that Mr. Madison was the very man to recommend a war, to which war Gen. Jackson owes his own high reputation. The General, in this one stroke of the pencil, draws his own character. War is continually floating before his own eyes. The man who can view blood and carnage with composure, has higher qualifications for the Presidency, than he who is a great civilian, or a great politician: for, in Mr. Madison’s case, this is synonymous with philosopher. What kind of President would this ‘great civilian’ make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expression of one law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military, that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would publish treason, not by the civil courts, but by a court martial! One who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law. If this individual be a Republican, then, indeed, as he says himself, ‘names are mere bubbles!’ What respect would such a ‘great civilian’ entertain for the laws and the Constitution of this country? Is such an one qualified for our Chief Magistrate?”

OCT. 14, 1824.—“We cannot consent to land a hand towards the election of such a man as Gen. JACKSON. He is too little of a statesman—too rash—too violent in his temper—his measures too much inclined to arbitrary government, to obtain the humble support of the Editors of this paper. We would deprecate his election as a CURSE UPON THE COUNTRY.”

FROM MR. NOAH’S PAPER.

MARCH 25, 1824.—“It must make General JACKSON blush occasionally to see his ‘nothings monstered’ in the Observer, and read the fulsome and false traits of panegyric with which he is greeted in that democratic paper. The editor, who I opine was once a federalist, burst forth like the crater of a volcano, in the following terms:

“The Roman Hero and Patriot never, that was great lived than this man—ANDREW JACKSON.”

“O soul of Brutus and Cincinnatus, melt into ‘thin air.’ O though who fought on the plains of Arpenium, in the fields of the Cheronas on the Bosphorus, Epirus, and Phalaris, vanish before this hero of a day. Hyperbole should be met with hyperbole. Suppose New Orleans had never been attacked, would Jackson have been spoken of as President? Why will these partisan editors, in their furious zeal to elect their man, make Europe laugh at us? But these democrats, as they call themselves, go still further. Forgetting that Jackson is their fellow-citizen, forgetting that he is offered as a candidate for atemporary constitutional appointment, they ‘crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,’ to him, as they would to a sovereign.”

“We give facts in illustration. The Jackson committee in Pennsylvania have the following degrading and servile admission in their address to the People:

“We hold fidelity to Gen. Jackson, under all circumstances, as paramount to every other consideration. Nine years ago, if he had chosen, with a devoted army at his back, and the country in a state of distraction, he might have assumed the imperial purple.”

“As to their ‘fidelity’ to General JACKSON, ‘under all circumstances,’ they are entitled at least to the merit which true and faithful subjects claim: or as the royal Ferdinand calls them, amado sassales. Now, our fidelity to Gen. JACKSON is measured by his fidelity to the Constitution, and the orders of his Government, AND THAT IS NO FIDELITY AT ALL.”

“However imposing may have been the nomination of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania, we still have hopes that a State so moderate, so rational, so reflecting will not HAZARD THE PUBLIC SAFETY, by supporting a man for the highest civil office, who is so self-willed, so indifferent to public opinion, and of a temper so warlike and impetuous.”

APRIL 5, 1824.—“Mr. Stephen

Simpson says, ‘the People have ordained he [Gen. JACKSON] shall rule you and us;’ and, therefore, he adds, God help you, Major, I sincerely hope you may not ruin mad in this extremity.’ Thank you for this additional favor; better pronounce sentence at once; ‘Jackson is to be President, and you will be hanged.’ Stephen, cannot I escape with the loss of my ears? Several Senators are to lose theirs if Jackson is elected; why not let me in their good company?”

APRIL 7, 1820.—“We know the influence of the sword, the effect of military glory, the growing destructive power of armies: we have the records before us in Alexander, Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan and Buonaparte; and if we swallow the GILDED PILL with our eyes open, we shall have less claim to pity than nations better prepared to do right.

“This is the man who is ATTEMPTED TO BE FORCED UPON THE PEOPLE as their Chief Magistrate, when, had justice been done him, he would have been DISMISSED INSTANTANEOUSLY.”

MAY 15, 1824.—“The General preferring MONROE to MADISON, because the former could stand blood and carnage better; his recommendation of military men generally to office; his avowal that he would have bent the law to suit his purposes, and hanged Cabot, Otis, and Lyman, of the Hartford Convention, probably including the respectable Secretary; all exhibit a ferocious disposition, trammelled by no constitutional or legal barriers, checked by no humane or just considerations. It is out of the question, out of all reason, to think of him EVEN FOR A MOMENT for President!”

MAY 18, 1824.—“Whatever public opinion may pronounce upon the motives and objects of the Hartford Convention, the ferocious, illegal, and violent measures, contemplated by General JACKSON, would be a fair sample of his administration, if advanced to the Presidency. Oliver Cromwell and his armed host—the disbanding the Council of five Hundred by a military chieftain would be the examples we should have IN THAT MELANCHOLY EVENT.”

MAY 25, 1824.—“While we admit that the members of the Hartford Convention should all have been punished for their wicked and detestable conduct, we are not less shocked at the cruel, immoral and illegal intentions of Gen. JACKSON towards the body. But what can you expect of a man, who, in 1801, was proud of the name of a Republican, and who, in 1816, advised the President to put down the ‘monster party,’ and that names were mere ‘bubbles.’ WHAT AN ESCAPE WE HAVE HAD!”

FROM THE ADBANY ARGUS.

MAY 18, 1824.—“The fact is clear, that Mr. Jackson has not a single feeling in common with the Republican Party. The reverse of that: he desires, and makes a merit of desiring, the total extinction of it. [Alluding to his letter to Mr. Monroe.]

“It’s an idle thing in this State, however it may be in others, to strive even for a moderate support of Mr. JACKSON. He is wholly out of the question, so far as the votes of New York are in it. Independantly of the disclosures of his political opinions he could not be the Republican candidate. He is respected as a gallant soldier, but he stands in the minds of the People of this State, AT AN IMMENSURABLE DISTANCE from the Executive Chair. His habits, aside from his politics, are quite too summary for that.”

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

DECEMBER 30, 1815.—General JACKSON; from the moment he was entrusted with command, has avowed, and systematically made his own will and pleasure the rule and guide of all his actions; he has suspended the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial functions of the States, with arbitrary sway; he has insulted the Executive of the United States, at whose pleasure he holds his commission, spurned its authority, disregarded and transcended its orders; he has usurped the high prerogative of peace and war, entrusted by all nations to the sovereign authority of the State, and by our Constitution, to Congress alone: he has abrogated the known laws of nation, and promulgated a new code



of his own, conceived in madness or folly, and written in blood: HE HAS IN FINE, VIOLATED ALL LAWS, HUMAN AND DIVINE, and violated them with impunity."

MARCH 24, 1819.—"Mr. Lacoek's Reply.—The public will peruse Mr. Lacoek's reply to the strictures of Gen. JACKSON with no small interest. It speaks for itself: comment is unnecessary. But if one fact stated by Mr. Lacoek be true, AND WE PRESUME IT CANNOT BE DOUBTED—if Gen. Jackson made the declaration imputed to him that he would cut off the ears of such members of Congress as dared to make free with his name, or words of similar import, then I say it is high time to revise our military establishment and disband every trace of any army in time of peace."

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

NOV. 1, 1822.—"Of ALL the gentlemen named Gen. Jackson appears to us to be the most objectionable. That he is a man of energy, no one will doubt; but we think that, in a Chief Magistrate of the United States, too much energy is extremely dangerous: and we have seen in the general such a disregard, for the institutions of the country, such a disposition to place himself above its laws, and such an inclination to trample on the rights of others, when they stood in competition with his own interests and feelings, as should render the citizens of the United States very cautious about placing him in the first office within their gift."

Jackson and Indian Treaties.—Gen. Jackson and Gen. Hinds negotiated a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, at Doak's Stand, in October, 1820. Why was it necessary to modify that treaty in 1825? If this necessity arose from the blunders of the commissioners, what sum of money did it cost the government to repair that blunder? What is the actual value of an annuity of \$6000, forever?

Colonel Hawkins [says the Cin. Gazette] concluded a treaty with the Creek nation, in August, 1814. The Creeks had not been conquered and humbled. They were treated as a subdued nation; not permitted to negotiate, but compelled to submit to such terms as the General pleased. For all this service the Indians would have it, that Gen. Jackson should receive "a tract of land three miles square." So went the story—a tale so improbable, it is quite singular, that a solitary intelligent man should be found to believe it. Why should the Creeks give General Jackson a large tract of their land? Had he not conquered them? Had he not swept over their nation like a tornado? Was it for this they felt grateful, and could their gratitude be heightened by hard terms imposed upon at the treaty? The whole affair, we contend is incredible. It is sufficient to say, that General Jackson never got the land. The matter was laid before Congress, who refused to confirm the grant.

In 1818, we find General Jackson upon another treaty ground, in company with several of his friends. Here again, was an attempt on the part of the Indians it is said, to grant lands to individual persons. Jackson's colleague, Governor Shelby, was not consulted. The grant however, was made; but the parties were afterwards forced to yield it up to the government. Connect this with the former grant: and we ask, if it does not furnish pretty good evidence, that the General was looking a little to his own interest. It seems so to us; otherwise, his conduct was most extraordinary and unaccountable.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we thus have been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."—Jefferson's Message to Congress, Nov. 8, 1808.

A fair offer.—A gentleman who employs a great number of hands in a manufactory in the west of England, in order to encourage his work-people in a due attendance at church on a late fast-day told them, that if they went to church, they would receive their wages for that day in the same manner as if they had been a work-people upon which a deputation was appointed to acquaint their employers, that, if he would pay them for overhauling, they would attend likewise at the Methodist chapel in the evening."

Banks Stopped.—Joseph Banks who killed a man in Wycheley, in April last, has been arrested in Montreal.

How to avoid danger.—"The best way," says Sir Boyle Roche, "to avoid danger is to meet it plump."

#### ENORMOUS CANNON.

One Orban, a Hungarian metal-founder having passed from the Emperor's into the Sultan's service received so many gifts and such a liberal appointment from his new master, that had he been offered the fourth part as much by the Greek ministry, he would never have dreamed of quitting the imperial city.—Mohammed inquired of him whether he could cast a cannon capable of crumbling the walls of Constantinople?

"It is in my power" replied the Hungarian, to cast cannon of any calibre that is desired, and grind the walls of Constantinople and Babylon into powder; I will answer for my science extending thus far, but I cannot pronounce to what extent of the shot will range." The Sultan gave him directions to proceed with the casting, but not to trouble himself about the range of the shot which should be subsequently determined. As a specimen of skill, Orban cast a cannon for the great tower on the Bosphorean Channel, and a trial of its range was made upon the first vessel which sailed past without hauling in her sails.

A Venetian ship commanded by one Ricci, was made use of and afforded satisfactory evidence of the perfectness of the casting as well as the range of the shot. It was struck, severed asunder and sunk. The captain and thirty of the crew escaped the dangers of the turbulent currents in a boat, but on reaching the shore fell into hands of the Turkish garrison. They were loaded with fetters and brought before the Sultan at Didymotichon; by his orders the sailors were beheaded, the captain impaled, and their dead bodies exposed to rot in the open air. This barbarous scene was witnessed by Ducas, the historian, who was a resident at Didymotichon at that period.

Mohammed was so perfectly satisfied with the founder's skill, and the result of the trial, that he directed the construction of a prodigious battering piece twice as large as the first; in fact the largest which is recorded in the annals of the "tormentor of bellicorum." It vomited stone balls, twelve spans in circumference and twelve hundred pounds in weight, was moved with great difficulty, by fifty pair of bullocks and was committed to the manipulation of seven hundred men.

When the casting was completed the piece was transported to the gate of the palace Dshihannuma [or the spectacle of the world,] a lofty pile, which had just been finished at Adrianople, and on this spot it was, for the first time loaded with infinite trouble. Notice was then given to the inhabitants that it would be discharged the next morning; it was feared that without such a warning the terror occasioned by its report might have been attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The morning dawned, the piece was fired off, an immense cloud of smoke enveloped the whole city, its thunders were heard for several hours in the distance, and the shot buried itself a fathom deep in the ground, at the distance of a mile from the spot where it was discharged. By the trepidation which it spread far and wide this enormous masterpiece of pyrotechny at least bespoke the gigantic schemes of conquest, on which the grasping mind of its owner was intent.

This cannon together with two small pieces, which discharged balls of one hundred and sixty pounds weight was subsequently employed at the siege of Constantinople, where it was stationed opposite the gate of St. Romanos, which was afterwards denominated the "Cannon-gate," a name it has retained to the present day. It consumed two hours in loading, and, on the first day, was discharged seven times; the eighth firing was on the second day, when it gave the signal for an attack. Though it afterwards burst and destroyed its founder, it was speedily repaired, and continued to be used seven times a day but without producing the effects which had been anticipated from it.

Von Hammer's History of the Turks.

Growth and Manufacture of Silk.—The editor of the Western Review is enthusiastic in his predictions of the rapid increase of this article of our home manufacture. He says—

"The impulse is excited—inquiry is afloat—instead of Gros de Naples and Florence silks, and Canton and Nankin Crapes, we should be glad to see our ladies clad in Cincinnati Lutestrings, in Kentucky Levantines, and Mississippi India, and Louisiana Persian Silks. Our fair might then, with something more of palliation, contemplate themselves in the mirror, or in the transparent fountains, in the splendor of a vesture wrought and coloured by their own industry.—Brilliance, beauty and industry would enable them to bind their victims by a threefold cord, not to be broken."

Our County Court has been in session during the present week. On Monday, an election was held for County Solicitor, to fill the vacancy created by the death of James F. Taylor, which resulted in the appointment of George W. Haywood, Esq. Register.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

##### BLOCKADE OF OPORTO.

To the Secretary at Lloyd's.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 24.

SIR:—I am commanded by the Viscount Aberdeen, to notify you for the information of the Chamber of Lloyd's, that advices have been received at this office of an effective blockade of the city of Oporto by his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of Portugal.

[Signed] DOUGLASS

The Spanish troops at Cadiz, destined to Havana, are said to have risen against their officers murdered them and taken possession of the ships. Our Cadiz papers to the 4th July do not mention the circumstance, and the news of it seems not to have reached Gibraltar when the Fabius sailed. We may set the report down as false.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.—It is said that the Envoy of the Sultan, charged with a recent mission, has ordered all the captains of Bothnia to hold themselves ready to march; some to defend the frontiers, others to form a corps of observation. The Arch Bishop and all his clergy have been compelled to take anew the oath of fidelity to the Sultan, and engage to stifle all appearances of revolt amongst the people.

The scarcity of provisions in Belgrade, as well as in other places on the frontiers, increases every day, in so much that the Turkish garrison has already sold part of its arms, and is obliged to exert itself to find something to eat. This scarcity is the result of the bad administration of the Vizier of Belgrade. In general, all the Turkish troops in the fortresses of service are badly equipped, discontented and desert when occasion offers. The musketeers of Bothnia are afraid of the rising of the mountaineers, who have twenty thousand men ready to bear arms.

It is said that the plague had broken out at Bucharest. The Russians are subject to very rigorous health regulations.

BUCHAREST, June 7.—The equipments and supplies ordered for the army are considerable, and every thing announces the project of traversing the Balkan.—The inhabitants are afraid of a disease which has appeared, and of which several persons have died.

There are hardly any Russian troops here; they are all gone either to Little Wallachia or to the Danube. General Roth will have the command of the 40,000 man who are going to pass that River, at Otenezza, to act against Schumla. Count Pahlen has placed under the protection of M. Menzeaky all the Austrian subjects who are in the principalities.

[Augsburg Gazette.]

LONDON, June 25.—Half past seven o'clock.—Prince Lieven had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen on the subject of the despatches received yesterday from Vienna and Corfu. Nothing further has transpired than that the English and French Ambassadors were on no account to renew the negotiations as to the treaty of the 6th of July, without the concurrence of Russia: but it is expected that some arrangement for the evacuation of Greece, by the Egyptian and Turkish forces, will be acceded to by the Turks; and it is announced that the English and French Cabinets require that evacuation as the first step towards a renewal of the negotiations.

##### IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

NEW-YORK, August 12.—By the brig Bunker Hill, Shipman, arrived this morning in a short passage of 17 days from Carthage, we have received Carthage papers to the 20th July. It will be seen by the following proclamation of Bolivar, that a war is on the point of breaking out between Colombia and Peru:—

Proclamation of Simon Bolivar to the people of the South.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS:—The perfidy of the government of Peru has passed all limits, and broken all the rights of the citizens of Bolivia and Colombia. After the thousand outrages suffered by heroic patience, we have been obliged to repel injustice with force. The Peruvian troops have entered the centre of Bolivia, without a previous declaration of war, and without any cause for it. Such abominable conduct serves to demonstrate to us what we must expect from a government which does not recognize the laws of nations, nor the gratitude which is due to friends and brothers. To refer to the catalogue of the crimes of the Peruvian government would be too much, and we could not hear it without a loud cry of revenge; but I do not wish to excite your indignation, nor to renew the pain of your wounds. I invite you only to arouse against those wretches, who already have violated the soil of the Republic, and yet intend to profane the bosom of the mother of heroes. Let the Columbians of the South be armed—let them fly to the frontiers of Peru, and wait there the hour of retribution. My presence among you will be the token for COMBAT. Signed, BOLIVAR.

Bogota, July 3d.

The occasion of Bolivar's proclamation will be seen in the following:—From the Commander in chief of the Armies of the South, to his Excellency the Secretary of State and Minister of War.—

By the enclosed newspaper of Lima, which I have the honor to send to your excellency, you will know the consequence of the mutiny of Chuquisaca and of the lamentable misfortune of his excellency the president of Bolivia. The army of the South, under the orders of Gen. Gamarra, was on the 2d of May, marching to invade that republic, and by the enclosed copy of a manifesto of the com. gen. of department of Guayaquil, your excellency will see that the army of the north of Peru, commanded by Gen. Lamar in person, was to open the campaign against this part of the Republic at the same time, the latter was to blockade Guayaquil. However irregular and scandalous the

conduct of the Government of Peru may seem, I have not hesitated one moment in believing that it is an attempt in earnest upon our country. Besides that in Peru there is no moral principle nor regard to the laws generally received.—This proceeding with regard to Bolivia, gives reason to fear all which can be done by an insidious rival who, leaning on the law of nations, commits acts which they and all the world condemn. In consequence of all this, and expecting every day to open the campaign, I am about to take all the measures that my zeal shall suggest, for the service of my country, and the glory of his Excellency, the Liberator, by which Columbia may get new laurels, and her enemies be made always to lament in tears of blood, the temerity of becoming the antagonist of the conqueror of their conquerors.

I am your Excellencies' most obedient servant.

JUAN JOSE FLORES.

The lateness of the hour, (1 o'clock), when we received our paper, compels us to defer further translations.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce,

Extract of a Letter of the 1st ultimo, from Constantinople:—

"The shout of war resounds in all the mosques. The imperial chancel house of the Sultan is adorned with fifty Cossacks' heads, and a stupid and ferocious populace insult these sad remains by their vociferations. This is conceivable on the part of the Turks: but what explanations can be given of the cowardly apostasy of a multitude of French, Dutch and Armenian sailors, who suffered themselves to be led through the streets in procession? One would think that the age was perverted, were it not that the ill example set by the Diplomacy of Peru is the cause of such a catastrophe, a diplomacy which has ever praised up the Mahomedans, and defended their ignominious existence. The contingents of the Sandiacks of Mentek, Aidice, Saghala, Saronkan and Kadavan-Kiar, provinces of Anatolia, have just arrived at Constantinople. They form a mass of 9,000 or 10,000 Guerens, who are ill equipped and armed. These are to march for Adrianople. The policy of the Divan rendered this measure necessary, because the Janissaries of Asia Minor are in a state of insurrection. The Porte has received accounts from Macedonia, which announce that emissaries from Russia have succeeded in exciting to revolt the mountaineers of the Sandgiack of Kistendia, and the peasants of the environs of Serres and Salonica. Wherever there are Christians of the orthodox ritual, there will be rebellion, and Turkey in Europe will be in a state of conflagration as soon as the Russians shall have passed Mount Hemu. Sultan Mahmond goes to the mosques and reviews his troops daily, but all this will not save the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish piastre has fallen to 3d."

Alteration in English Practice.—We find in the English papers brought by the last arrival, the details of a bill introduced by Mr. Peel and now in progress through the British House of Commons, simplifying and rendering less expensive legal proceedings in cases where the claim is of small amount nearly in the same manner as has been done in most of the states of the American Union. The bill proposes to extend this jurisdiction of the county court to all debts under 10 pound. The proceeding are to be made as simple and intelligible as possible. Long declarations, full of technicalities and drawn up with a nice attention to the rule of special pleading, are dispensed with. For example. In the case of an action brought for goods sold, the form is the following:—"A. B. complains of C. D. that he owes him ten pounds, for goods delivered on the first of March, 1827." The cases are to be tried by a jury of five qualified like jurors in Westminster Hall, and the majority are to decide. The person of the debtor, in the cases contemplated by the bill, is exempted from arrest; the remedy is solely against his goods and these may be seized in whatever part of the country they may be found. The large counties of England are proposed to be divided into districts, in which the courts are to be held as circumstances may require. The amount of fees to be paid is settled, and in no case are the fees of the sheriff to exceed one shilling. One remarkable provision of the bill is, that persons against whom judgment may be rendered will be allowed to pay their debts by instalments, which, however are to be limited by the space of four months.

New York Ev. Post.

Requisites for going to Law.—A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but left off business, what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied: Why, niece, it depends upon a number of circumstances. In the first place, you must have a good cause. Secondly, a good attorney.—Thirdly, a good counsel. Fourthly, good evidence. Fifthly, a good jury. Sixthly, a good judge. And lastly, good luck."

Improved fire arms.—A man having sold a gun to an Irishman, he soon returned with it, complaining that the barrel was much bent. "Is it?" said he, "then I ought to have charged more for it."—"Why so?" said the other. "Because these pieces are constructed for shooting round a corner."

Peck's Loney.—A writer for the American Farmer, v. vol. p. 72 gives the fol-

lowing description of a mode of taking honey adopted by a gentleman of his acquaintance. "He has no need of cap, mask, or gloves—so far from shielding himself, he rolls his sleeves up above his elbows, and goes at it when the sun is at its meridian, knowing that the bees are a that time from home. The brighter the sun the better, and the month of August is his honey harvest. When he goes, at mid-day, he takes off the top of the hive and takes out as much honey as he thinks proper—nails on the top, and goes on to a nother, until he is done. The honey is as nice and white as it can be—the bees immediately fill up the vacant place, and the next year you have nice new honey again."

From the New York Evening City Gazette.

Great excitement seems to have been occasioned in Boston, by the late sudden and unexpected marriage of JOHN WINSLOW WHITMAN Esq. editor of the Bachelors' Journal. As we have the honor of belonging to that respectable class, called OLD BACHELORS,—not from choice, by the bye, but from pure necessity,—we regret, exceedingly, that an occurrence of the kind should have taken place; but we cannot believe, with many of our brother editors, that the eloquence of Major Noah could have induced this unfortunate young man to proceed to such an act of desperation. The following paragraph respecting him is from the "Bower of Taste," a literary periodical published in Boston, and edited by Mrs. Katharina A. Ware, of whose reputation our readers are probably well acquainted.

"How have the mighty fallen."—We learn that the great bulwark which has recently been erected in defence of celibacy, has by "Providence" been deprived of one of its most ornamental and strongest pillars. Lo! Sampson—the Philistines are upon thee! Thy ambrosial locks are shorn, and thou hast become weak as another man! In short, the "Editor" of the "Bachelors' Journal" is MARRIED. Think of that, Ladies!—even he, hath yielded to the spell of "Power!" Even he, who a while flourished his goose quill so manfully in defence of "single blessedness."

Franklin, (Tenn.) July 18.

Snaking Extraordinary!—We have been informed by two respectable gentlemen, that some time about the 4th of the present ult. perhaps on that very glorious day, a man by the name of Hicks, living in the neighborhood of Nolensville in this county, caught on some small water, 15 snakes in about twice that number of minutes, from a stream called Mill Creek. He had what he called a driver to assist him, whose duty it was to turn over the rocks, when woe betide any unfortunate Moccasin (no matter how great his size, or how terrific his appearance,) who was found lurking below—quick as thought Hicks would pounce him, nab him somewhere near the head, and by no very friendly pressure, cause him to open his mouth, when he would bind him with some convenient strip of pawpaw bark, round the under jaw, and proceed on in the hunt.—We have heard of a man living in one of the new countries of the Western District, who killed one hundred in a day, and pronounced it "no great snaking at that." Truly after the late exploit of Hicks, we are inclined to the same opinion. Why the snake killer was a mere retail dealer, to the catcher. Balance.

Shocking Instances of Suicide.—The Baltimore Chronicle is informed by a correspondent, that John N. Stratton, Esq. formerly a delegate from one of the counties on the Eastern Shore in Virginia to the Legislature of that State, hung himself on Saturday, 26th ult. The cause is not assigned—and on the Saturday following, (2d inst., Henry Tazewell, of Norfolk, his cousin, son of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, shot himself with a pistol, near the same place, and expired almost instantly. Failing to secure the affections of a young lady, is the cause assigned for the commission of the act by the latter.

A chieftain and his son, travelling in the highlands of Scotland in the winter, were overtaken by night. The snow was deep; upon it they took up their lodging, wrapped in their plaids. The son laid himself down first, and the father, perceiving that he had rolled a heap of snow together by way of a pillow, indignantly kicked it from under the youth's head, exclaiming, "What sir, are you going to be effeminate?"

Near Berlin, a soldier distracted by rejected love attempted to drown himself—but at the moment of perishing was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing suicide in a short time, escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but finding himself distanced, called to the unfortunate man, and then threatened to shoot him if he did not return; the man immediately faced to the right about the fear of being killed overcoming the desire of being drowned.

To be angry, is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.



# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1828

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,**

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**RICHARD RUSH,**

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

## North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,  
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,  
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,  
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,  
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,  
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,  
Seventh, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,  
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,  
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,  
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,  
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,  
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,  
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,  
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,  
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

In this paper will be seen a number of extracts from some of the leading papers in the U. States, published previous to the late election. Many of our readers, we fear, who are little acquainted with the ways of political adventurers and the necessity they feel for changing their visors to suit the varied characters of different companies into which they may be thrown, will be incredulous as to the identity of Ritchie, Noah &c.—they will hardly believe that men who were most vociferous four years ago in denouncing the "Military Chieftain" and "deprecating his election as a curse upon the country," are now his most obsequious and devoted partisans: nor will it seem less strange that those same consistent gentlemen—editors who eulogized Mr. Adams four years ago, as "an honest upright, and able Statesman," should all at once change their notes, and make him out a mere swindler,—yea more than a swindler, a pick pocket! But such is the depravity of the times.

The partizan papers of General may again exclaim

"Hung be the Heavens with black."

The Heroites have been ingloriously routed by the men who "ingloriously fled on the plains of New Orleans. The contest is decided in Kentucky,—decided in favor of the Administration,—in favor of the constitution and of civil liberty.

"Jocky of Roanoke, be not so bold,

For Jackson thy master is bought and sold."

Now that the administration candidate for Governor has succeeded in Kentucky, the Hero's friends declare it is no test of the strength of parties!—May they find comfort enough in this to keep up their spirits till Christmas!—They don't care about Louisiana, or Kentucky; they have enough without them:—

If they are to win, they are enough,

To share their Country's offices.—

"God's will! I pray thee wish not one man more,"

Avery distinguished historical writer in his best work, has made the following remarks—"Among uncivilized nations, there is but one profession honorable, that of arms. All the ingenuity and vigor of the human mind are excited in acquiring military skill or address. The functions of peace are few and simple, and require no particular course of education or study, as a preparation for discharging them. This was the State of Europe during several centuries. Every gentleman, born a soldier, scorned any other occupation. Nor did the judicial character demand any degree of knowledge beyond that which such untutored soldiers possessed. But when the forms of legal proceedings were fixed, when the rules of decision were committed to writing, and collected into a body, law became a science, the knowledge of which required a regular course of study. Martial and illiterate nobles gradually relinquished their places in courts of justice where their ignorance exposed them to contempt. They became weary of attending to the discussion of cases, which grew too intricate for their comprehension. The func-

tions of civil life were attended to. Another profession than that of arms, was introduced and become honorable. The acts and virtues of peace were placed in their proper rank, and received their due recompense."

If the virtuous and enlightened author of the foregoing remarks were now living, and a spectator of the scenes which are acting in our favored nation, what would be his reflections?—Here in the first, one of the most civilized and enlightened nations on the globe, he would see a large party (they contend a majority of the people) endeavoring by every method to elevate to the highest and most responsible office known to our constitution, a mere military man; one who, like the nobles of those dark ages whose enormities he so eloquently depicted, has uniformly made right subservient to might; who has made "his own will the sole rule of his actions;" One who has been in the practice of settling his disputes by the savage mode of trial by combat; who having been, by some strange fatuity, appointed a judge, soon resigned an office in which "his ignorance exposed him to contempt," and for which he acknowledged his incompetency who having been subsequently elected to congress, again resigned, because "he was weary of attending to the discussion of cases too extricate for his comprehension." Contemplating this state of things, that profound philosopher and philanthropist would exclaim with bitterness,—reason begins to retrograde, her last asylum is invaded, a cloud is rising in the West, and Heaven grant that it may not be the harbinger of universal darkness!

The Kentucky Reporter, thus announces the result of the election, and ridicules the flimsy devices by which the heroites seek to represent the choice of Metcalf as not indicating the Presidential opinion of Kentucky.

## THE ELECTION.

Although the official returns of the Election of Governor have not yet been collected and published, information enough has been received to enable us to state, that the cause of the administration has completely triumphed in the election of GEN. METCALFE as Governor, and Mr. UNDERWOOD as Lieutenant Governor of the Gen. Assembly will not be known with certainty, until that body assembles in December next; but we believe also, that a majority of each branch of it will be found favorable to the administration. The Jackson party have not only lost the two highest Executive officers in the State, but they have also certainly lost their late Speaker, and their candidate for Congress in the only district—the one lately represented by Gen. Metcalf—in which an election was to be made.

Without being disposed to indulge in any unbecoming spirit of exultation at this happy issue of the late election, we congratulate the people of the U. States, and of this State, and we congratulate the friends of Civil Liberty every where on this auspicious event.

We regret indeed, that so many of our fellow citizens have been deluded, by their prejudices and passions into the support of a cause which we believe in our consciences to be adverse to our free institutions, and to the best interests of our country; but we rejoice that a majority of the freemen of Kentucky have resolved, by the exercise of the highest privilege which appertains to them, to maintain unsullied the patriotic character which belongs to our State. If indeed that majority had been so far forgetful of what was due to their honor, as to have evinced a determination to support a man who has ever shewn himself in the national councils inimical to the policy best adapted to advance our prosperity, who has slandered the character of our militia, and wantonly assailed the reputation of one of our most distinguished sons, we should have forfeited all title of the good opinion of other parts of the Union and our own self respect.

The Jackson party endeavor to console themselves for their recent signal defeat, by numerous devices. They affect to believe that Major Barry was unpopular, and General Metcalf very popular. Yet prior to the election the leaders and presses of that party boasted of the talents, the eloquence and distinguished name of their candidate, and asserted that ours was obscure, unknown, without talents, a mere mechanic and a second rate man. They allege that Major Barry ran behind and Gen. Metcalf ahead of the questions with which they were respectively identified. Yet we have heard that one of the judges of the election in this county, where more than 23000 votes were taken, has declared that he did not know of a solitary Jackson man, who voted for General Metcalf. A careful observation of the votes in all counties from which we have heard, justifies the remark the great question between the contending parties has every where characterized the exercise of the elective franchise. Should some few instances have any where occurred of Jackson votes being given to the administration candidate, we have no doubt they will be counterbalanced by an equal number of administration votes given to the Jackson candidate.

Two results of the late election are entitled to particular attention. It will be recollected, Metcalf voted in the House of Representatives for Mr. Adams. In giving that vote he has been charged

with violating the known wishes of the State and the instructions of the Legislature. The late election was a trial of that question, and the people of the State, acting in their primitive character, have deliberately pronounced the approbation of his vote, and acquitted him of any disregard of their wishes. The other result relates to Mr. Clay's late Congressional District. Here, by a majority of 1088, his late constituents have, the third time, manifested their decided approval of his vote. The present majority exceeds by several hundred that which was given on any former occasion. It must be a proud satisfaction to that faithful but persecuted public servant, to return to the City with the conviction that his old constituents, his friends and neighbors of Clarke, Fayette and Woodford, not only retain, but have increased their confidence in him.

The Jackson papers claim a majority of the Legislature elect as Jacksonians. A gentleman from Ky. now here, has specified six or seven of these, claimed for Jackson, whom he knows to be warm friends of the Administration. The Kentucky Reporter contends that the majority of the Legislature will be for the Administration.

John Chambers (Ad'n) is elected to succeed Gen. Metcalf in Congress, by a majority of 337 over Mr. Coleman (Jack'n.)

MISSOURI.—Partial returns have been received from the neighborhood of St. Louis. No person questioned Mr. Bates' success, and these returns as far as they go, place it out of doubt. Here too, "local" causes conspired against the Jackson interests—so at least Duff has already said they would do. We should think it strange indeed, if Duff was found unprepared with a plausible story.

## ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Towns of St. Louis,	Bates,	Pettis.
3 Townships of Jefferson County,	421	198
2 do. of St. Charles,	160	109
1 do. of St. Genevieve,	188	81
	100 maj.	
	819	388
	388	
	431	

INDIANA.—Test and Jennings, for the administration, are reelected. Mr. Blake is also reported to be successful. A large majority of the members elect of the Legislature, are administration. Gov. Ray voted for by both parties, is reelected. "Local causes," Duff! How comes it Duff, that all the "local" causes should be against you!

## KENTUCKY TRUE!!!

Returns have been received from all, but eight counties. Kentucky is true to the faith. Metcalf is elected Governor, and the Presidential vote of the State, put beyond any reasonable doubt. In seventy five counties the Administration majority is 3,352. This is enough—for "enough" is as good as a feast." The Jackson party as in the case of Louisiana, ascribe their defeat to local causes. Let them console themselves as well as they can, but let every friend of civil Government, rejoice in the full confidence of victory. The tide of success has set in, with irresistible force. Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and in all probability, Illinois have raised the flag of the Administration; Pennsylvania is in the throes of revolution, and we believe the cause of civil government will finally triumph there. These are most auspicious indications, and ought to inspire the friends of the same cause in Virginia, with increased confidence and energy. We call upon them, not in the spirit of presumption, but of entreaty, to rally for the last charge. We are unacquainted with our actual strength. We have been stunned and overpowered by the noise and uproar of Jacksonism. As in Louisiana and Kentucky, so will it prove in Virginia, that the strength of Jackson is vastly disproportioned to the vaunting, bullying, and roaring of his worshippers.

Whig.

New York.—The following letter from the Editor of the National Advocate, dated Canandaigua, Aug. 8, gives us something like an idea of the state of the popular feeling in the upper part of the State of New-York:

"I have refrained from giving any opinion for publication relative to the Presidential question in this section of country until, from personal observation and intercourse with the People, I could speak, not only with decision, but from my own knowledge. I have travelled in a private vehicle, in a leisurely manner, and my business has led me into the more remote and less frequented towns, as well as the larger ones. I have talked by the way, when I lay down and when I rose up, to farmers in their fields, in their houses, and on the highway, in valleys and out of them, and I feel an entire confidence that the Western People of the State of New-York will give a uniform decided support to the Administration. I have found, with great satisfaction, that with few exceptions, the farmers and all substantial men, of whatever profession, are not to be operated on by the genius of opposition, whether it come in the shape of a 'Hero,' or a 'Tennessee Farmer.'—They are friends

of Mr. Adams, and they will show themselves so. I have been through many towns in which I have heard but one reply to my numerous and indiscriminate interrogations as to the Presidential question: 'We are all pretty much for Mr. Adams through here!'

Truth forcibly expressed.—The following paragraph is extracted from an address delivered on 4th of July, by Gov. Butler, of Vermont Gov. B. is a Baptist preacher:

"The present conflict in relation to the next Presidential Election, appears to me to be a struggle between virtue and vice—between wisdom and folly: and as I have been accustomed to believe truth to be mighty, and that it would prevail, so I have at no time believed that Gen. Jackson would ever be President of the United States; for I cannot indulge feelings so derogatory to the good sense of the freemen of the United States, as to suppose that they will ever elect him for their Chief Magistrate."

An important lesson may and ought to be derived from the election in Louisiana. It is, to put less confidence in the bragging and rearing of the Jackson party. It illustrates the truth, that the public has been deceived in the relative strength of the two parties, by the superior noise and uproar of Jacksonism.—We have made the observation a hundred times, that three or four Jackson men in a company of a dozen, shall make you more noise than all the rest, and succeed frequently in making the impression that they were the majority. Is conversation carrying on—they will rarely allow any others to talk but themselves.—Are toasts to be drunk—they will give three to one, for any body else. This has been the most successful of all their arts to delude public opinion as to their real strength; and they have succeeded in increasing that strength, by first producing the delusion.

Whig.

We copy the following just and severe rebuke from a New York Jackson paper:

United States' Telegraph.—The paper published at Washington under the above title, by Duff Green and Russell Jarvis, has no parallel for the scurrility of its columns and the ferocity of its nature, in the history of our politics. And it is not a little remarkable that so vile a thing, a libel upon civilization and a disgrace to our country alike destitute of veracity and regardless of the decencies and common courtesies of life should have been adopted as the organ of the Jackson party, and receive the patronage of so dignified a body as the senate of the United States. If the cause of Gen. Jackson, or any other cause requires the base and humiliating means resorted to by this print, to sustain it, it would be unworthy the support of all honourable men.

Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng are on a tour through the Western counties of New York. A wag intimates, that when the two travellers met, a glee commencing in the following strain, or might have been, sung by them:

C. C. oh, Martin dear, where art thou roaming?  
Clouds gather fast—winds are coming.  
Martin. Churchy, I go, o'er hill and valley,  
Our Jackson force once more to rally.  
C. C. Turn, Martin, turn, I've reconnoiter'd:  
Let's travel back, too long we've loiter'd.  
Both. Well then, we'll turn—you've reconnoiter'd—  
Let's travel back, too long we've loiter'd.

It is amusing to read the various and contradictory accounts given by Gen. Jackson's friends of his birthplace. Since there is every reason to believe that he was born some where, we do not know as it makes much difference where it was. Some of his opponents say upon the passage of his parents to this country. Mr. Senator Eaton declares that the Waxsaw settlement about 45 miles above Camden, in South Carolina. Duff Green has taken up the subject, and has given the General a new place of nativity—at Findleysville, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. Duff relies upon a letter from a certain Mr. Craig, postmaster at Findleysville, which is in the following words: "Gen. Jackson was born not two miles from this spot; there are living witnesses yet remaining." The extract was published to repel the charge supposed to have been made by the editors of the Intelligencer, that the General is a foreigner by birth.

Now, whether Eaton or Duff Green be right, we will not undertake to determine. It is pretty certain that the General could not have been born at two places.—The Waxsaw settlement and Findleysville, are many miles distant, and are in different states. Who has the truth of the matter? Eaton ought certainly to know, for he probably had the account from the General himself.—On the other hand, Craig says he has living witnesses to prove the statement he has made. It must be confessed the question is a very knotty one. It is however in good hands. Green never yields a point, and Eaton's life of the Hero is the very text book of the party. If they do not between them make Jacksonians believe that their idol was born at both places, we shall be satisfied. The Hero of two birth places will be going, we think a little too far.

Cincinnati Gazette.

## ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

"Has given his honors to the world again,

His blessed part to Heaven, and rests in peace."

Departed this life at his residence in Butler County, Va. on the 8th inst. Captain WILLIAM PORTER, in the 82d year of his age. For more than thirty years he occupied the farm on which he died, universally esteemed by a large circle of friends, for whom his hospitable mansion afforded a general rendezvous. In all the social reality of husband, father, neighbor, friend, his native goodness of heart and exemplary manners, stood conspicuous. His ardent patriotism, and enthusiastic devotion to liberty, formed a common theme for the eulogy of all who knew him, while they served to stimulate his descendants to imitate his virtues. His last declaration on worldly concerns should be regarded as "a rich legacy" to the youth of our country.—Being asked by one of the Clergy whether he was apprised that his end was at hand, and if he had the necessary assurance of a happy hereafter, he replied in the affirmative, and added, "but I did wish to live till the termination of the present Presidential contest.—I hoped to plant the Tree of Liberty in our soil, and frequently poured out my blood upon its roots, and have seen its branches expanding for now more than half a century—may Heaven preserve it from the fate which has so often befallen it in other countries, the DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF MILITARY IDOLATRY." Yes, this was the sentiment of one who fought through nearly the whole of the war of Independence, and was literally covered with scars received in the battles of Germanton, Monmouth, Buford's defeat, &c. &c. It is ours, while he is gone to receive the reward of his glorious deeds, with the father of his country in the bosom of his God.—Baltimore Patriot.

We have seen a curious time-piece, made for one of the Departments, by Mr. Montandon, an ingenious artist, who has recently taken a residence in this city. The instrument is called a Micrometer, being a measure of time in very minute portions. It indicates, portions of time so small as the one sixtieth part of a second; and these small divisions are measured with as much ease and accuracy as seconds or minutes are measured by ordinary time-keepers.

The instrument is designed for determining the time of flight of projectiles, the velocity of running streams, and for astronomical observations.—Nat. Intel.

Casualty.—Joseph Henly, from Franklin county, who had charge of a road wagon, was suddenly killed on Saturday last, in Brunswick, Va. near Gholsen's bridge, by one of the fore wheels passing over his head and mangle his skull in a dreadful manner. Our informant states, that it is believed he was endeavoring to ascend the wagon in front (having been walking after it for some distance) and that his feet slipped, in consequence of which he fell. The boy who was driving did not perceive him, until after the fatal accident had occurred. He is said to have unfortunately been in a state of intoxication.

War. Rep.

## THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 19.

Cotton 10 a 10½; bagging 20 a 23; bacon 7 a 84; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 4 a 450; flaxseed 70; iron 5½ a 6½; lard 8 a 9½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 25 a 30; sugar, common, 8½ a 9½; prime 10 a 11; salt 75; wheat 70 a 75; whiskey 25.

Charleston, August 21.

Cotton 10 a 12; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 25 a 28; corn 48 a 53; coffee, prime green, 16 a 17; inferior to good, 13 a 15; iron 43; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 24 a 26.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 8 and 9 per cent. discount.

## CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first day of October, under the direction of the undersigned and his lady. The course of education will embrace Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Ethics and History.—Drawing, Painting, Music, plain and Ornamental Needlework.

To give tone and energy to the minds of their pupils, by pursuing such a method of instruction as will insure a radical and thorough knowledge of the sciences they may study, will be the object of the teachers. Lectures on the higher branches will be frequently delivered to the classes after recitation. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals as well as literary advancement of all who may be instructed to their care.

Price of tuition per Session, (five months) 10 50  
Drawing and Painting, do. 10 50  
Needlework, - - - - - 5 50  
Music, - - - - - 20 50

BENJAMIN COTTRELL.

N. B. Board can be obtained in the best families at seven dollars per month.—six or eight young ladies can be accommodated in the Academy.

The Editor of the Camden Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts for payment.

## Valuable Wood Land and HOUSE AND LOT.

The subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land, containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howard, Mrs. R. Troy and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is wood land, well adapted to the growth of cotton, and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good dwelling house and out-houses, all in good repair, and a good garden. Should the subscriber be unable to sell his house and lot, he will rent it on good terms.

For terms apply to WM. HOWARD, Salisbury, August 24, 1828.—4198.



## POETRY.

From the Boston Statesman.

### THE WEATHER.

The weather! oh, the weather!—  
Tis so confounded hot,  
That I could almost wish myself  
A real Hottentot,  
Provided I could walk the street,  
Or read a novel through,  
Nor use a pocket handkerchief,  
So often as I do.

Thermometer at 90,  
The sunshine blazes in—  
And every broiling countenance,  
Receives it with a grin.  
I hate to see the fatman pause,  
And puff at every stride,  
I hate to see the ladies' fans  
So diligently plied.

Thermometer at 90,  
Oh, would that it might fall!  
'Tis killing to a poet—  
And horrible to all.  
I scribbled for the "Statesman,"  
A line or two, to day,  
But the weather spoils my patience,—  
And I threw the whole away.

They may tell of glorious Summer—  
Its sunshine rich and warm,—  
The beauty of its evening sky—  
The grandeur of its storm.  
I can bear the wind of Winter—  
The thawing April day,  
The anguish of a frozen toe,—  
But not the heat to-day.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### REMINISCENCES.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Speaking of hot Summers, dry weather, and thunder-storms, reminds us of the recollections of the Summer of 1785, in Norfolk, as we have heard them recounted by some of our elder inhabitants—a Summer which, so far as their experience enables them to decide, has owned no equal. A continued drought prevailed during the whole of the month of June of that year; and if, haply, there was a momentary sprinkle of rain, it immediately ascended from the hot and parched earth in steamy vapor, as if the drops had fallen on heated iron; and if there was a passing current of air in the fervid sunshine, it was felt like a puff of heat from the mouth of an oven. Yet every day the suffering sons of Terra were tantalized with the promise of a copious shower: broken promises, alas! for no genial drop descended from the lowering Heavens. The sky, indeed, was, for a time, overcast with black and heavy clouds, but emitted no stream, save that of the electric fluid, which pierced, as it were, in rapid succession, the lurid curtain of the skies, waking the awful thunder. Certes, the thunder and lightning were so terrible at these times, that well might that wretch "tremble" who "had within him undivulged crimes unwhipped of justice;" and all who witnessed the angry face and voice of the perturbed and gloomy heavens, might readily enough have conceived the idea which the mad poet, Nat Lee, has made one of his heroes utter:—"The gods above are angry, and talk big."

But, though the Heavens frowned upon the Earth in dark and solemn majesty, threatening it with a general inundation—and the lightning gleamed, and the thunder rolled in awful grandeur—the clouds wept not,—but, breaking into a dark grey fleece, whirled their way to the North East, and sunk below the horizon, dry as they came; the lightning played no longer, and the thunder was hushed in stillness. Then followed, however, the evening's sea-breeze—kind boon of Providence to the good old Borough! fanning and refreshing exhausted nature, and affording to the distilled and parched sufferers of the day's heat, a foretaste of Elysium.

On such a day as we have attempted to describe, a countryman called at the store of a respectable merchant, (now no more) on Main street, near where the Post Office is now kept, to purchase a barrel of pork, which having bargained for, a lad in the store was sent with him to the warehouse, to deliver it. The warehouse was situated on one of the newly made wharves, on the South side of the river of STICKS, (query, STYX?) now Union street, about 850 yards in the rear of the store probably near the site of the present United States Custom House.

Perhaps we should here remark, that Norfolk, at that time, was just rising, Phoenix-like, from her ashes, in which she had lain since the ever-memorable era of the 1st January, 1776, when friends and foes combined to reduce her to that melancholy condition. The houses were few and far between; quite sparse, and of humble dimensions. In a word, the progress of building and improvement kept an unequal pace with the rapid strides of her commercial prosperity, and the merchants were but inadequately accommodated with store room for their merchandize and produce,

being frequently compelled to shed it, and even, at times, to leave it under watch in the open air. Hence, it will not seem as absurd as it proved to be unfortunate, that, in the warehouse which contained the pork of our merchant, there should have been stored nearly 300 kegs of gunpowder over the collar beams, on a flooring of whip and cross-cut saws! The danger to be apprehended from the association of these co-agents of destruction, perhaps never once occupied the mind of the merchant, who, no doubt, was too busy counting his gains to calculate about casualties.

And before we permit the countryman and the youth who was sent with him to shew the pork, to set out on their errand we must inform the reader, that the diurnal thunder cloud was just then lowering over the town, flashing and crashing at a dreadful rate. They proceeded on, however, regarding the awful strife as a matter that concerned not them, (such is the effect of habit) until they had got about half way, when the countryman asked if the barrels could be opened handily. The lad informed him that it would be necessary to employ a cooper if he wished to have any of them opened, and that it would be at the expense of the buyer. "Well," said the countryman, "if you have a gimblet, I can taste the pickle, and that will do." "Very well," said the youth, "if you will continue on to the warehouse, I will run back to the store and get one."—"You can do so," replied the man, "and I will meet you at the warehouse in a few minutes; in the meantime, I will just step a little way, on some other business."

The reader will think, no doubt, that we are abusing his patience by such uninteresting details as these: but the fact is, we cannot get along without it. By and by, it will be seen, that, if it had not happened that the countryman had "other business" to call him out of the way he was going, he would, instead of tasting the quality of pork, have been himself made pork meat for the earth; and that, if the youth had not been, as most youths are, a very forgetful youth—if, in short, he had not forgot that, in a previous trip to the warehouse, that day, he had left the gimblet, instead of taking it back to the store, as he should have done—and so have kept on to the warehouse, and not turned back to seek it at the store, he, too, would have been "numbered with the wreck of things that were," instead of being, at this day, a venerable sire, and a respected and estimable member of our community. Thus it is that a superintending Providence accomplishes its ends, and weaves man's destiny. "There is a special Providence in the fall of an asparagus," says the greatest of poets quoting from divine authority; and how palpably is this beautiful thought, illustrated in the case before us.

The young man, as we have hinted, recollecting (not however, till he had delayed some minutes in searching for it in warehouse, ran out of the stores to profit) that he had left the gimblet at the cee'd thither, but had got only a few steps from the door, when he was blinded by a sudden burst of flame, which flashed across his sight, and in the same instant was stunned by the noise of an explosion far more terrific than any idea he had ever formed of the power of sound. It shook the earth as it were, to its centre.

Not imagining however, that it was any thing else than an electric explosion, as soon as he had recovered from the shock, he turned down the path way that led to the warehouse, when, to his utter astonishment and dismay, that building was no where to be seen! It had vanished as if by enchantment; and as he approached the spot where, but a few minutes before, he had seen it stand, he perceived the surrounding space strewn with its timbers, and with fragments of the merchandizes it contained. The lightning had struck it, attracted, no doubt, by the steel saws in the loft, and, communicating to the powder, produced the awful catastrophe.

Very few who now remain in our Borough have any recollection of this remarkable event in its history; and there had not then been a newspaper established to hand down a record of it to posterity. Indeed, if there had been, so little impression did such incidents make upon the public mind in those days of bustle and business, that it is probable the stupid dog of an editor would have despatched it in a dozen lines, or what is just as likely omitted to notice it at all. Unlike the more enlightened editors of the present day, who could delight to grace a tale like this with "decent horror," and spin it out to the length of two columns at least. The recollection does exist however, and be it our task to perpetuate it.

Many are the remarkable facts con-

necting with this fearful occurrence. A respected citizen, then a youth of seventeen or eighteen, was crossing the ferry from Portsmouth, and had a full view of the explosion. He describes it as a picture of the sublime and terrific, of which no one can form an idea, who has not seen a volcano in full blast, or read Lord Byron's graphic description of the blowing up of the Church of Corinth.

Up to the sky like rockets go  
All that mingled there below.

There was a large quantity of bacon stored in the warehouse when it blew up, which was hurled aloft amid the smoke, and presented the appearance of a flock of black birds winging their way among the clouds. They soon took a downward direction, however and presently a shower of bacon hams fell upon the decks of the shipping, or mingled with the pickled pork which strewn the wharf.

Some fell in the dock, which received the sprinkles

With a thousand circling wrinkles—  
Bacon and salt pork. Whose be they?  
Let their owners see and say.

Some of the saws fell as distant as Hutching's wharf. One of them was rolled up like a piece of ribbon. A small craft was lying in the dock, only a few paces from the building, and a man was standing on the deck in the act of putting on his jacket; but strange to say, he received not the slightest injury. Two negro men were sitting on the steps of one of the doors of the house, counting over the little change they had received for their labor—poor fellows! they little dreamed they were so near the settlement of their last account. They were blown to a considerable distance, shockingly mangled and literally skewered with splinters. All the houses on Main street had their windows which faced the explosion shattered to pieces; while, on those of the opposite side, there was not a single pane cracked.

No lives were lost, save those of the two negroes. A gentleman had just walked past the warehouse, going up to Main street, but, though more than 50 yards from it, received no injury.

The concussion was so great, that a gentleman taking his wine with a few friends, near the head of Bank street, declared that the glasses were started two or three inches from the tables by it.

This Summer was also remarkable for the highest tide ever known in Norfolk, before or since, by the oldest inhabitants of that day or this.

### FROM THE COMMENTATOR.

Chapter And Verse—The devotees of Gen. Jackson often deny that he supported property qualifications, in the Tennessee convention. They know that the Journal, which shews all the particulars, is a scarce book, and hard to get hold of. But no matter—There is proof enough without it. Small volumes containing the constitutions of the several states, are very common; they can be found in any book store, and almost any library.—Take one of these; turn to the Constitution of Tennessee; examine Article III. §1. You will find it to read thus.

"Every freeman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this state and every freeman, being an inhabitant of any one county in the state, six months immediately preceding the day of election shall be entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, for the county in which he shall reside."

Does not this give the freeholder rights which other citizens do not possess?

Next look at Article I, §7. It reads thus.

"That no person shall be eligible to a seat in the general assembly unless he shall have resided three years in the state; and one year in the county immediately preceding the election, and shall possess in his own right in the county which he represents, NOT LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, and shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years."

Is not this a property qualification? But this is not all. Article 11, section 1 and 3 read thus.

"The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

"He shall be at least 25 years of age and POSSESS A FREEHOLD ESTATE OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, and have been a citizen or inhabitant of this state four years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state."

Now turn over to the end, and see who approves and signs this beautiful constitution, and among the names for Davidson county, you will find that of.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"He is honest"—When our Jackson friends find it a difficult task to sustain their candidate on the score of his merits and qualifications, they immediately urge "he is honest;" and this is done with an air of self complacency, as if they considered every possible objection removed. How far mere honesty will supply that political knowledge and experience, which are inseparable from the Presiden-

tial Chair, and only to be acquired by years of laborious study and practice, we will not stop to enquire, but for the sake of argument, admit "he is honest." And we have no doubt he was honest when he refused to join in an expression of gratitude to the great and Washington, when retiring from office, as full of honors as of years, an expression recommended by James Madison and a host of worthies, as a feeble tribute to his many virtues and valuable services. No doubt he was honest when he declared that if it was the last act of his life he would have hanged the leaders of the Hartford Convention, under the second section. No doubt he was honest, when he believed Mr. Buchanan came to him from Mr. Clay or his friends, with propositions, of bargain and corruption. No doubt he was honest, when he threatened to cut off the ears of our members of Congress in the faithful performance of their duties. But why multiply instances to prove that his honesty has been no security, during any period of his long and various life, against errors, and errors of no ordinary cast and magnitude? What folly, then, to expect that his honesty will avail him in the arduous duties of an office, for the able discharge of which his better informed friends have pronounced him utterly incompetent.

Newbern Spectator.

### THE CAUCUS.

We understand that a number of Southern Jacksonists are about to hold a caucus in the city of New York, and that they will be joined in their labours by some of the friends of the Hero of Two wars resident there.—The object, we learn, is supposed to be, to take the right of electing the President from the people, with a view of giving it to the legislature of New York. We look upon all such interference in the municipal arrangements of one state by the citizens of another, as highly impertinent, and as calling for the most marked and determined manifestations of public indignation. What right have these intruders to travel from their own, into distant states, to controul and destroy the purity of election? What right have they to attempt to take the power out of the people's hands? We hope our friends in New York will look to their interests, and defend their rights, as become men and patriots who know what is due to their own characters, and to that of the state.

Marylander.

From the Register.

### THE CONSPIRACY.

There are periods of unusual excitement to be found in the history of all free governments. The spirit of party, when founded on principle, and regulated by discretion, subverts the cause of patriotism, by instigating caution, promoting prudence, and exciting activity among Rulers. When not so founded and regulated, the same spirit degenerates into faction, and faction knows no guide but passion, urging onward and onward from desperation to desperation. Then, the wise injunctions of the purest patriots, the calm reflections of the deliberate, the sound arguments of the judicious, will alike be disregarded. When this state of things exists in any portion of a community, it becomes every man who values the institutions of his country, to take his stand, and manifest a full determination that the barriers of the Constitution shall not be thrown down.

These reflections have been forced upon us, in perusing the recent strange proceedings in some parts of our sister Carolina. The District meetings which have been holden, and the resolutions adopted, manifest, that from secret machinations, the master spirits are now venturing upon open organization against the Supreme Law of the Land. If it were well, though better had they ne'er advanced so far.

Much calculation has been paiced upon the aid of all the States south of the Potomac, and already, in the heated imaginations of modern Catalines, that majestic river, on whose banks repose the remains of the Father of his Country, is to have the northern boundary of a new Empire—Yes, and the Tomb of Washington to be guarded those who would be recreant to his principles, and contempters of his last advice.

But who are these men, and upon what do they calculate? Let the People remember they are citizens of South-Carolina, the only State in the whole Union admitted to be so decidedly favorable to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, as that no anti-Jackson electors could gain any support. They calculate that the States intended to compose their new Empire are also in favor of the Chieftain, and that ultimately their aid may be expected. And what say the Jackson men in these States? Do they even "indignantly frown" upon this progress towards treason? Are they not either silent, or only notice the matter in such terms as may give the least possible offence to those more than misguided zealots, determined partisans of Jackson, incipient destroyers of the Union, blustering opponents of the obligations imposed by the Constitution?

It is time, then, that they be told the truth plainly. It may save them from

further and greater ignominy, and induce them to return to their first love. And what shall be the voice of North-Carolina? It can be none other than this:—"To you, Citizens of our neighbour State, the friends and partisans of General Jackson here have looked for strong and efficient support, but they have not thought his cause identified with national separation. Your Citizens are among the leaders of his party, and if such are the views of that party, he, nor you, must expect support from the land of Alexander, and Hooper and Davie. Disavow, then, your attachment to his cause, for if it is really identified with the bursting the bonds of Union, we must, we will, sacrifice the Hero to our country." What say you, Citizens of North-Carolina, are you prepared to encourage a dismemberment of the United States? You will do it by rallying under the same leader whom the malcontents have selected. They rely on his military talents to aid them, should he succeed, and no change of policy be made by the national Legislature. Look well to it, then, and as you value the Union, put down, effectually, every attempt to destroy it. Do it whilst it is in your power—do it manfully at the polls, when the time for the election of Electors shall arrive.

U. S.

The men who attempted to assassinate Dr. Armstrong, in Bedford County, Tennessee, justify themselves for their brutal attack on him, upon the ground that it was supposed he had in the press, a communication, in which it was said he meant to charge the father of two of them with having been a Tory. This justification appears to be quite satisfactory to the editor of the Nashville Republican, a paper devoted to General Jackson. Here then, we find the official organ of General Jackson justifying and sanctioning one of the grossest violations of personal right ever perpetrated in this or any other country, upon the mere supposition, that an injury was contemplated to be inflicted. But this is of a piece with most of the vindications set up by the party. We would respectfully ask if it was right to inflict personal violence upon Dr. Armstrong merely because it was supposed that he intended to assail the fame of a deceased person—we say we would ask, what should be done to General Jackson, who has actually slandered the memory of the Rev'd. Mr. Harris, a minister of the Gospel, whom he, himself, had illegally caused to be executed? This question will find its way to the good sense of all candid and impartial men. Marylander.

The Bishop of Bales in a letter to his clergy, expressed his profound grief, that "the versions of the New Testament," which are forbidden by the Holy See, and "the Heures Edifiantes," are circulated; as they metamorphose the good Catholics into "a jumble of Biblea Chistians, with nothing but their conscience, and the Holy Scriptures, so called, for their guide." The clergy are exhorted to destroy these pernicious books, and to permit the faithful to read no work which is not allowed by the Pope.

### FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, JUNE, 1828.—The following ships of the line, &c. are at sea, or in readiness for immediate equipment. Most of them are at the depots at Brest and Toulon; and the ordinary seamen for manning them amount to 22,000 men.

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
L'Océan,	118	Le Vétéran,	84
Le Majestueux,	118	Le Bercé,	74
Le Austerlitz,	118	Le Courageux,	74
Le Wagram,	118	Le Breslau,	74
Le Royal Louis,	118	Le Danube,	74
Le Montebello,	118	L'Ulm,	74
Le Héros,	118	Le Nestor,	74
Le Souverain,	118	Le Marengo,	74
Le Tracédara,	110	Le Trident,	74
Le Commerce de Paris,	110	Le Trajan,	74
Le Duc d'Angoulême,	110	Le Gaulois,	74
La Foudroyant,	84	La Villé Marseille,	74
L'Éclair,	84	La Colosse,	74
Le Jupiter,	84	Le Scipion,	74
L'Illustre,	84	L'Orient,	74
Le Diadème,	84	Le Duguay Trouin,	74
Le Conquerant,	84	Le Superbe,	74
Le Duquesne,	84	La Provence,	74
Le Monique,	84	Le Duc de Berry,	74
Le Saint Pétri,	84	Le Jean Bart,	74
Le Neptune,	84	Le Triton,	74
L'Algeiras,	84	La Concorde,	74
Le Tourville,	84	45 ships—3920 guns.	

FRIGATES.	GUNES.
14 first rate,	64 each—Total guns, 894
23 second rates,	44 do. do. guns, 1322
18 3 masted corvettes,	24 and 26 each do. 430
15 large brigs,	22
caronades,	22
20 smaller, do. 16 to 13	
15 sloop brigs, do. 18	
19 do. do., 19 to 14	
16 do small vessels.	

Instances of deplorable Bigotry.—A royal ordinance has lately been issued in Saxony, which forbids (under heavy penalty) any Saxon, under twenty-one years of age, from changing his religion; and any one secretly professing a new faith is to pay a large fine, and to be deprived of all his civil rights.